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POPULATION TODAY

Vol. 15, No. 5 May 1987

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PRB *A publication of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.*

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

"PRB currently projects that the world's population will be 6.2 billion in the year 2000."

How's that again? No, not the 6.2 billion part. And no, not the propriety of using 2000 as opposed to some other year – an issue that was thrashed out in the March and June 1986 *PT*.

The issue at hand is that vexing phrase "*the* year 2000."

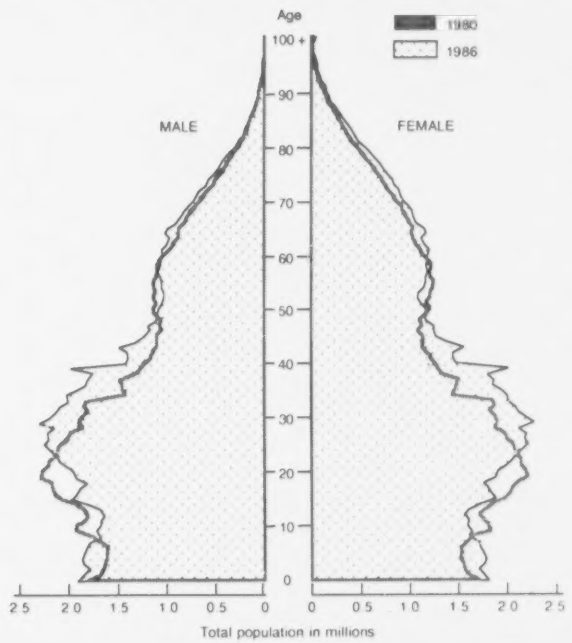
David Carradine's cinematic chef d'oeuvre, made in the year 1975, was called *Death Race 2000* because the producers respected the audience's intelligence -- regarding dates, anyway. Yet most of us editors assume that our readers are not ready for the 21st century, and/or that an unvarnished 2000 is confusingly *even* – like a statistic or a brand name (the Gas Hog 2000 GT). Hence the editorial itch to insert "the year."

But sooner than you think, the day cometh when we'll all be muttering: "Boy, here it is February, and I'm still writing '1999' on my checks." High time we got used to 2000 *au naturel* (likely to be pronounced "two thousand") and its immediate 21st century successors (likely to be pronounced "twenty-oh-one," "twenty-fourteen," etc.). " So henceforth in *PT*, no more "years." Just the numbers, please.

– Art Haupt

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

The Inexorable Aging of America (Special Supplement)



The Census Bureau figure above shows the distribution of the total U.S. population (including armed forces overseas) by age and sex at two dates: April 1, 1980, and July 1, 1986 (estimated). The 35-44-year-old group has grown by an impressive 29 percent during the 1980s; the 85 and older group had a 25 percent increase.

The U.S. has more salt-and-pepper in its collective hair than in 1980.

Source: Current Population Reports, P-25, No. 1000.

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China's Birth Rate Reported on Rise

The March *PT*'s lead article on PRB's *1987 World Population Data Sheet* summarized a piece of late-breaking demographic news: China's birth rate is reported to have risen in 1986, reversing a long-term trend toward low fertility and doing so in the face of the world's most rigorous family planning program.

If the rise continues, it changes the future growth prospects of a country that has placed enormous stakes on sharply curbing the rate of its population growth. Herewith some further information and background on this important demographic development.

Jill Mertick

The one-child family remains China's official policy.

The Data Thus Far

According to newly published results of a survey conducted in 1986, China's birth rate has risen significantly: to 20.8 births per 1,000 population (compared to 18 per 1,000 in 1985).

The new rates were published in the *Beijing Review* No. 9 (Mar. 2, 1987), and they derive from the State Statistical Bureau's 1986 sample survey of 413 counties and cities in 29 provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities.

China population watchers speculate that the 1986 data are consistent with a total fertility rate (TFR) of 2.4 births per woman – higher than recent estimates of 2.1, which in turn had been based on earlier survey results as well as the 1982 Census.

The Background

In some ways, the rise in China's fertility is only the latest round in the decade-long ups and downs of that country's family planning efforts that have left outside observers scrambling to catch up.

Ever since the 1979 announcement of the one-child family policy and the goal of a population of no more than 1.2 billion by 2000, the government's demographic goals and its enforcement of them have likewise had their ups and downs. The principal spur has been the acknowledged difficulty of achieving that 1.2 billion limit. To achieve it, Chinese officials called for the natural increase rate to be reduced to 0.5 percent or lower, but such low levels of growth have never been attained.

> A contributing factor may be China's economic and social changes

The Explanations

What has happened to cause China's birth rate increase? And what implications does this fertility change have for the nation's future?

One major factor is the simple effect of China's age structure – the baby boom "echo" as the relatively large cohorts of 1962-1964 now reach reproductive age. These Chinese baby boomers were born in greater numbers right after the disastrous "Great Leap Forward" (1958-1960), when there was prolonged famine and fertility dropped precipitously. Now these baby boomers are having their own babies, and their numbers magnify any rise in fertility that the national population experiences.

The new marriage law of 1980 may also be having an effect. Delaying marriage is one way of reducing fertility; administrative rules during the 1970s raised the marriage age to the mid- and late 20s; the Marriage Law of 1980 lowered it to 20 for women and 22 for men.

Another factor: the intermittent cycles of aggressive implementation and relaxation of China's population program during the 1980s. China watchers have chronicled at least three cycles of aggressive implementation followed by signs of policy relaxation and exception-granting to parents (e.g., because of minority status, because the first child was born disabled), presumably in response to protest. According to one estimate, the one-child policy at its most restrictive seems to have allowed about 5 percent of the parent population to have a second child; at its most relaxed, about 10 percent.

Meanwhile, surveys of desired family size taken in different parts of the country and published by government agencies detect differing but definite levels of popular interest in having two or more children. A 1985 survey in urban Zhejiang, for example, found that 28 percent of unmarried young people wanted 2 or more children. A 1986 Sichuan survey found that 75 percent of its Yi minority wanted at least 3. Such responses should not be surprising in a developing, largely rural country.

Continued on next page

China

Continued from the preceding page

Finally, another ironic factor may well be the effect of China's new economic and social changes. The emphasis on modernization and economic development is creating new migrant populations in urban areas who are slipping through the administrative cracks as far as fertility surveillance and counseling are concerned. Meanwhile, the privatization of agriculture, in encouraging farmers to increase productivity (they can sell some of their crops privately at a profit), also implicitly encourages them to acquire more helping hands (i.e., children) to cash in on this new opportunity.

Jill Merrick

China fears its 21st century.

Whether the apparent birth rate rise in China is an anomaly or a harbinger of future fertility remains to be seen. For the time being, it means that China, which had some 18.9 million births in 1985 (1.05 billion population, with a birth rate of 18), did rise to some 22.3 million births in 1986 (a 1.062 billion population with a birth rate of 21) – an increase of more than 3 million births. Furthermore, China's fertility change is enough to increase the world's birth rate by 1 in 1987. China is not only a world strategic power, after all, but insofar as events there can affect world statistics, it is a demographic power as well. – *A.H.*

State and City Numbers Galore

Cornucopia, that much-bandied word, applies very much in the case of the U.S. Census Bureau's *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book 1986*, an occasional publication that is published as a supplement to the well-known annual *Statistical Abstract*.

For $28.00, a serious numbers junkie gets a hefty, telephone-book-sized tome consisting of 682 pages of tabular material, giving data about all 50 states, all 277 metropolitan areas, and the central cities within those metro areas.

The dozen categories for metropolitan areas encompass such items as population and vital statistics, personal income, employment, government finance, crime, housing, manufacturing and retail trade, health, education, and voting. Counting every subcategory of data presented, this adds up to 1,873 columns of data at the state level, 298 for metropolitan areas, and 86 for central cities.

The kinds of data that can be winnowed from the *Data Book* include cable TV households, air transportation jobs, energy prices, major crops and minerals, and even the distribution of millionaires (out of the U.S.'s 407,000 millionaires, California has 64,000) – not to mention numbers of such items as gas stations, eating and drinking places, aggravated assaults, votes cast by party in federal elections, and physicians per 1,000 population.

And what data – and what juxtapositions! For example, to take three curiously related economic sectors: As of 1982, Americans as a whole spent about $34.3 billion annually on legal services; that was a little more than on auto repair, services, and garages ($30.7 billion); and about one-third the amount spent on health services except hospitals ($95.6 billion).

Yet interestingly, for whatever it's worth, perusal of the *Data Book* reveals that in Platte, Mo., in 1982, expenditures for automotive repair, etc. ($20.5 million) were three times those for health services ($6.7 million). What's going on in Platte?

That's the kind of statistical detail you find in the *Data Book's* tables.

The annual *Statistical Abstract*, which this *Data Book* supplements, covers many more subjects mostly at the national and state level. A sibling publication is the *County and City Data Book*, issued most recently in 1983, which presents these same data for countries, cities with 25,000 or more inhabitants, and to a lesser extent, for places with less than 2,500 inhabitants. The next edition of that publication is scheduled for 1988.

The data contained in the *State* and Metropolitan Area Data Book are also available on IBM-compatible diskette as well as on computer tape.

The Statistical Abstract

As for the *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the 1987 edition of this invaluable reference has also just been published. The *Statistical Abstract* might be called the U.S. Government's version of the *World Almanac* and is about the same size, containing a uniquely broad one-volume summary of U.S. vital statistics and social, political, and economic data – everything from consumption of soft drinks (45.6 gallons per capita during 1985) to the cost of the Revolutionary War (estimated at $400 million to $680 million, if you were paying for it in 1967 dollars). All this info-power has a price, however, as the 960-page reference now has a price tag of $22.00 in paperback, over three times as expensive as the private sector's *Almanac*.

These two Census Bureau publications can be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. For further information about ordering the *Data Book* in computerized form, call (301) 763-1034, or write the Chief, Statistical Compendia Staff, Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233. – *A.H.*

SURVEY REPORT

Egypt CPS

The Egyptian government must increase its financial and political commitment to family planning programs if it wants to lower the birth rate.

This is the conclusion of the report on the 1984 Egypt Contraceptive Prevalence Survey. The survey of 10,013 ever-married Egyptian women under age 50 found that contraceptive use had increased by 6 percentage points since the last national level survey in 1980, but the effect of this has yet to show up in lowered fertility levels.

Since 1973, the Egyptian government has supported policies to slow population growth. But the 1986 Census counted over 50 million inhabitants, up by a third from only a decade earlier, an increase that showed that population growth has not abated and which solidified Egypt's position as the Middle East's most populous nation.

Survey-based estimates indicate that married women would bear an average of 6.9 children by the end of their childbearing years if 1984 marital fertility rates remain constant. This is about the same level measured in the 1980 Egyptian Fertility Survey, and is comparable to 1970s birth rates. While urban and more educated women are having smaller families, birth rates appear to have remained stable for Egyptian women in general.

One factor contributing to high birth rates, according to the report, is a high level of infant mortality. Over 40 percent of the women surveyed had experienced the death of a child. The infant mortality rate was estimated to be 140 infant deaths per 1,000 births for the 1978-1982 period, based on respondents' birth history data.

But survey responses indicate that Egyptian women are having more children than they prefer.

Egyptian family planning agency counsels a patient.

The average number of children considered "ideal" is 3.3, 2 or 3 children less than the current fertility rate. Sixty-four percent of the currently married women said they did not want more children, while 8 percent wanted to delay their next birth, suggesting a real desire among women to control their own fertility.

The 1984 survey found that 85 percent of the ever-married women are familiar with effective contraceptive methods, and that most methods, particularly the pill, are easily available in retail pharmacies as well as private and public clinics. Thirty percent of the currently married women surveyed were using a contraceptive method in 1984, an increase from 24 percent in 1980. Over one-half of the users relied on the pill, just over one-quarter had IUDs, and 10 percent used sterilization or condoms – reflecting an overwhelming preference for these most effective methods.

However, many Egyptian women surveyed were unsure of how to use the pill and this lack of knowlege is reflected in high contraceptive failure rates. About 25 percent of the former pill users surveyed became pregnant while on the pill. Also, about one-quarter of the currently married women surveyed were not protected by contraception even though they were trying to cease or delay childbearing.

While contraceptive use is the primary inhibitor to even higher fertility rates, a trend toward older age at marriage and prolonged periods of breastfeeding also promote smaller family sizes. While average age at marriage for women age 25-29 in 1984 was a young 17.6, this was more than a year older than the age at marriage for women age 45-49 in 1984, suggesting that the younger generation is marrying later. Egyptian mothers surveyed stated that they would prefer their own daughters to wait until they were even older before marrying. An older age at marriage is associated with fertility decline because it shortens the span of years during which a woman is likely to bear children.

Prolonged breastfeeding of babies, prevalent in Egypt, leads to longer intervals between births because it extends the postpartum infertile period. Egyptian women tend to breastfeed their babies a median of 19 months – 24 months in rural areas. Without this "natural" form of birth spacing, which some women try to use as a birth control method, fertility would be even higher.

The survey report, *Fertility and Family Planning in Egypt, 1984*, also outlines policy implications of the findings and recommends that similar surveys be taken about every five years to help monitor progress of the family planning programs in Egypt. For copies of the full report, contact: Westinghouse Public Applied Systems, PO Box 866, American City Building, #400, Columbia, Md. 21044. –*M.K.*

DEMOGRAPHER'S PAGE

Asians in American Industry

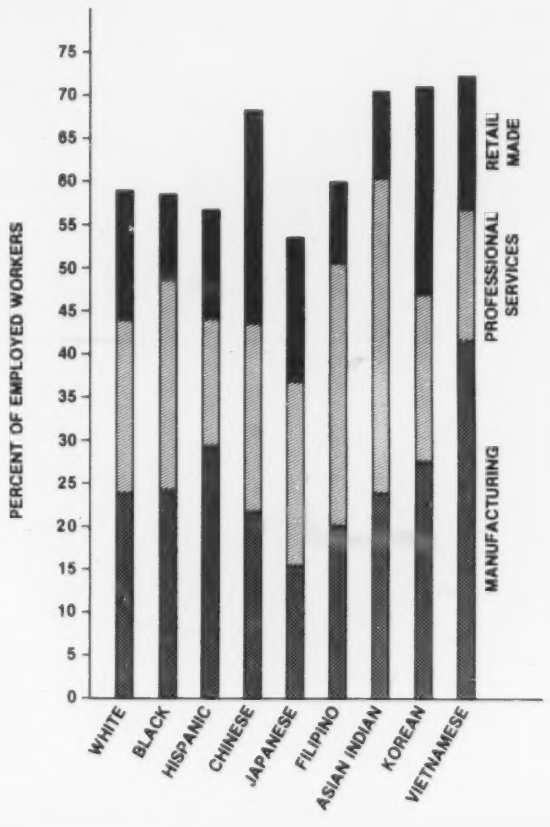
by Gordon F. De Jong and Robert W. Gardner

Demographers usually address labor force questions by analyzing the occupations of workers. Occupation in turn is closely related to education, and data on these two characteristics can be combined into indicators of socioeconomic status – an important concept in academic research. Data on industry are less frequently analyzed by demographers, although the relevance of such data for economic development planning and policymaking may exceed that of occupational data.

This brief article provides some insight into the niches that recent and earlier immigrant workers from Asia and native-born Asian American workers occupy in the American industrial structure. For politicians, corporate leaders, and American workers, perhaps no issue concerning immigration is more important than the place of immigrant workers in the American labor force. This issue touches the raw nerve of whether immigrant workers enter economic sectors where they directly compete for jobs with American-born workers, particularly workers in heavily unionized industrial sectors such as manufacturing.

Our analysis is based on a special 5-percent Public Use Microdata Sample of 1980 U.S. Census data of the employed population aged 25-64 of the following groups: Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, Asian Indian, Korean, and Vietnamese. These groups are subdivided into native-born and immigrants by period of arrival, and comparisons are made with white and black populations, most of which are native-born, and with Hispanics (who may be of any race; hence there is some overlap between Hispanics and groups defined by the census concept of race). We focus on the industrial categories of manufacturing, professional services, and retail trade because the majority of workers in America are employed in these sectors.[1] In 1980 just under 60 percent of all American workers were employed in one of our three criterion industries. Looking at Asian Americans without regard to place of birth (Figure 1), we find that all of the Asian groups, with the exception of the Japanese, had a higher proportion of workers employed in these three industrial sectors than did whites, blacks, and Hispanics. Patterns within the groups among the three industrial categories, however, varied considerably. Compared to non-Asians, Chinese workers showed a diversified pattern of nearly equal representation in the three sectors, with a relative concentration in retail trade. Asian Indian and Filipino workers were concentrated in professional services. Korean workers had high proportions in both retail trade and manufacturing, while Vietnamese workers were noticeably concentrated in the manufacturing sector.

Figure 1. Percent of employed workers in manufacturing, professional services, and retail trade, 1980



Industry by Year of Immigration

These patterns conceal futher variation. One of the dimensions of variation is nativity, and it is this which we examine in the balance of the article. Data on the industrial sector employment patterns of native-born Asian Americans provide an important indicator of the intergenerational adjustment patterns of these groups, while data on immigrants by year of arrival provide evidence of the changing place of Asian immigrants in U.S. industry and of the effects of changes in U.S. immigration law.

Data on employment in manufacturing (Figure 2) clearly indicate that in 1980 native-born Asian Americans are much *less* likely to be employed in that sector than were either immigrant Asian workers or white, Hispanic, or

Gordon F. De Jong is Director of the Population Issues Research Center, the Pennsylvania State University.

Robert W. Gardner is Research Associate at the East-West Population Institute, Honolulu

Figure 2. Percent of employed workers in manufacturing in 1980, by year of immigration

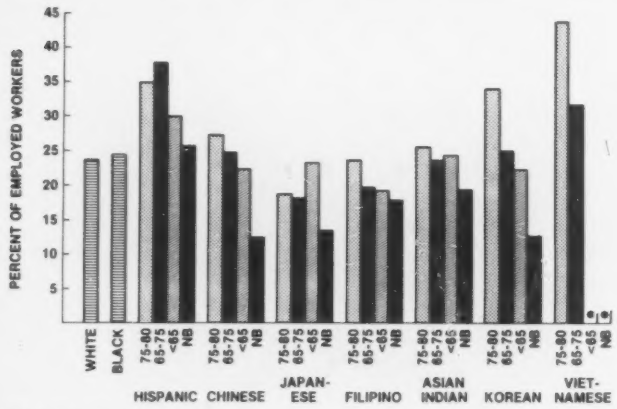
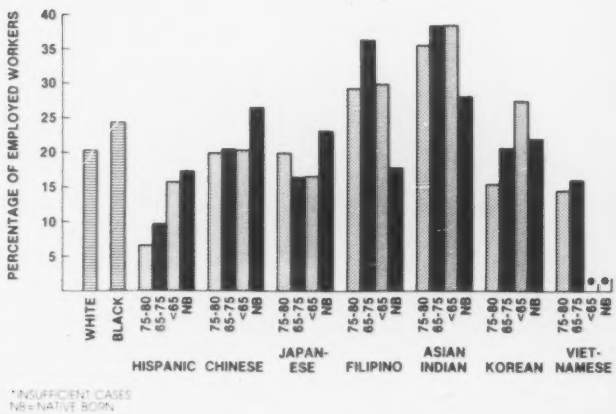


Figure 3. Percent of employed workers in professional services in 1980, by year of immigration



black workers. This suggests that at least in the heavily unionized manufacturing sector of the American labor force, native-born Asian Americans were not a major source of competition with other Americans for jobs.

Among Asian immigrant workers, recent arrivals, except Japanese, were more likely to be employed in the manufacturing sector than were earlier immigrants. Thus, it was recent Asian immigrants, especially Vietnamese and Korean, who provided competition for other Americans for manufacturing jobs.

The professional service sector of the economy in 1980 was the notable niche of Asian Indian and Filipino immigrant groups (Figure 3), while Vietnamese (and Hispanics) were notably underrepresented. American-born Asian Indians and Filipinos had a lower proportion employed in professional service industries than their immigrant counterparts. An opposite pattern of adaptation to American industry was true for Chinese and Japanese native Americans, who had a higher proportion employed in professional services than the immigrants.

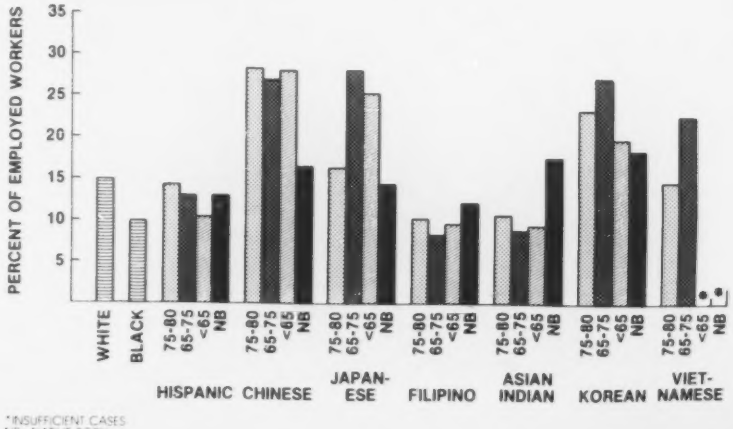
The traditional concentration of Chinese, Japanese, and Korean immigrants in the small business and commercial retail trade sector continued to hold in 1980 (Figure 4). Native-born Asian Americans of these groups, however, were much *less* likely to be employed in this sector, and were more similar to whites though still higher than blacks and Hispanics in this regard. Asian Indian and Filipino immigrants, who as we have seen were concentrated in professional services, were notably underrepresented in the retail trade sector.

Discussion

Asian Americans in 1980 occupied varying niches in the industrial structure of the United States. Concentrations were found among Vietnamese in manufacturing, Koreans in retail trade and manufacturing, and Filipinos and especially Asian Indians in professional services. These overall patterns masked much variation by nativity. Immigrant Asians were more concentrated than others in manufacturing. Asian Americans in general and immigrant Filipinos, Koreans, and Asian Indians in particular were concentrated in professional services, and immigrant Chinese, Japanese, and Koreans were found in relatively large proportions in retail trade.

Continued on next page

Figure 4. Percent of employed workers in retail trade in 1980, by year of immigration



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These observations only begin to illustrate the place of Asian American industry and the usefulness of looking at industry data. Concentration of an immigrant group in a certain industry can be an indicator of possible competition with other groups.

The industry data presented here show only limited areas of high concentration of Asian immigrants, and often a trend by native-born Asian Americans toward the national employment pattern. Our study, however, does not provide a more detailed analysis of regional or local patterns of concentration. Although in 1980 U.S.-born and immigrant Asians accounted for only 1.6 percent of the total national labor force, data on the distribution of all Asians, not just the employed, show that Asians are strongly concentrated in certain areas of the country, especially the West. Hence, if there is competition, that is where it is likely to be found. Furthermore, we do not deal with more detailed industry categories, such as the classic case of greengrocers, where Koreans are apparently seen as a threat to some other groups in some cities.

The impact of Asian natives and immigrants upon American society will become increasingly important as more Asians seek to immigrate and to raise their families in the United States. An important indicator of that impact will be their patterns of employment in U.S. industry. □

Note

1. Manufacturing positions include such durable and nondurable production as furniture, metals, machinery, electrical equipment, food products, textile products, and printing. Professional services include positions in health, hospitals, education, social, religious, engineering and accounting services. Retail trade includes positions in food, bakery, dairy, hardware, apparel, appliance, and other stores and eating places.

Europeans Want Larger Families?

European fertility is famous for being the world's lowest, but that's not the whole story. The results of a recent survey of European nations covering "ideal number of children" reports a potential for higher family sizes than present birth rates might suggest.

A report issued by the Council of Europe, *Exchange of Views on Opinions and Attitudes with Regard to Demographic Problems*, contains the somewhat surprising results of national demographic surveys. While West Germany has the lowest fertility, a total fertility rate of 1.3 lifetime births per woman, the survey population of persons aged 18 and over gave 2.4 as the model number of children. Results were similar in low-fertility Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, and other countries.

In many of the countries cited, the ideal number of children generally rose in successive years. For example, in the Netherlands in 1979, 1980, and 1981, the figures given were 2.29, 2.40, and 2.57, respectively.

Several surveys interviewed only women in the childbearing ages as opposed to the population of both sexes. In Belgium, Flemish women aged 20-45 gave a lower response (2.26 children) in 1982-1983 compared to the population 18 and over in 1981 who indicated 2.78 as their choice. But in Switzerland, women gave a slightly higher response, 2.35, than did men, who gave 2.24 in 1982.

The results indicate a wider differential between actual and "ideal" fertility than exists in the United States. In the U.S., women 18-34 say they expect to have about 2.1 children while the actual total fertility rate is 1.8. In Europe, the optimum number of children is noticeably higher, although the differing definitions of "ideal" in Europe and "expected" in the U.S. rule out any strict comparison.

Attitudes on the prospects of population decline vary considerably. In West Germany, decline was viewed as "inopportune" by 68 percent of respondents 18 and over in 1984, but only by 13 percent in the Netherlands. Two-thirds of French respondents felt that the fertility decline was troublesome in 1982, about twice the proportion giving that response in Italy. – *C.H.*

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

Having served at the National University of Singapore as a Visiting Professor, I particularly appreciated your Spotlight on Singapore (Feb. 1987 *PT*). However, I noticed one rather substantial error in that otherwise accurate report – the statement that "some 30 percent of the population lives in public high-rise apartment complexes."

This dramatically understates the extent of Singapore's public housing activity and the proportion of Singaporeans residing in government-built housing. As of 1985, 77 percent of the population and virtually all low- and middle-income Singaporeans lived in government-built and managed Housing Development Board (HDB) flats. Currently, the proportion is just over four-fifths of all Singaporeans living in HDB housing estates, virtually all of which can be defined as high-rise apartment complexes.

However, even more remarkable is that two-thirds (64 percent) of all HDB flats are being purchased rather than rented by their occupants. Under Singapore's Capital Home Ownership for the People plan, since 1968 buyers have been able to use their Central Provident Fund (social security) contribution to provide both downpayments and monthly payments for as long as 20 years for house purchases. Moreover, for two decades the interest rate charged for such home purchase loans has been a moderate 6¼ percent. As an additional incentive, HDB flats cost only one-fifth to one-quarter the price of comparable private market flats.

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New From PRB

The latest issue of *Population Education Interchange* (May 1987), being mailed to PRB members with this issue of *PT*, is "Mexico's Population: A Profile." It paints a broad population portrait of Mexico and its 82 million people.

The four-page population publication gives high school and college teachers background information and teaching aids to help in their instruction about Mexico. It summarizes the sudden boom in population since 1940 (when the population stood at 20 million), its impact on Mexico's economy and cities, the government's policy response, and the migration stream toward the U.S.

The quarterly *Population Education Interchange* is one activity of PRB's Population Education Dept., whose mission is to provide a population resource base for schools and for teachers, enabling them to teach demographic concepts and current population issues in the classroom as part of courses in such fields as geography, history, political science, and current events. The department also publishes *Population Learning Series Modules*, the most recent of which, "Global Population Trends: Challenges Facing World Leaders," describes the role of population dynamics in today's current events and the pressures that face national governments. Department director Kimberly Crews also travels, conducting training workshops for teachers, most recently at the Northeast Regional Conference on the Social Studies in Boston, Mass., and the National Science Teachers Association Convention in Washington, D.C.

PRB members receive *Interchange* and the *Modules* as part of their membership. Additional copies of *Interchange* are available for $1.00 (2 or more, $0.75 ea.); additional copies of *Population Learning Series Modules* are available for $2.00. Either can be ordered from the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Circulation Dept. P.O. Box 96152, Washington, D.C. 20090-6152, with checks payable to PRB. Orders for $50 or less must be prepaid and include $1.00 for postage and handling.

SOFTWHERE

The National Collegiate Software Clearinghouse distributes an impressive list of social science software dealing with data analysis, economics, education, statistics and demographic programs, to mention just a few.

With a little effort on the user's part, these programs can turn a personal computer into a powerhouse of population analysis. Some programs of interest are: Future Population by Ralph Sell, which is a cohort-component projection package; Population Pyramids, by Robert Sechrist (reviewed in the March 1987 *PT*); and Popsim by Laurence and Carol Falk, a demographic forecasting program that includes a database of over 60 countries. Programs are available for both IBM and Apple systems. All are under $28. To obtain the Clearinghouse's mailing list and more information, write to: NCSU Software, North Carolina State University, School of Humanities and Social Sciences, Box 8101, Raleigh, N.C. 27695, or call (919) 737-3067. *– D.L.*

POPULATION UPDATE

Estimated United States Population:

As of December 1, 1986	242,577,000
As of December 1, 1985	240,344,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 1001.

Estimated World Population:

As of May 1987	5,012,000,000
Annual growth	87,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation from the mid-1987 population on PRB's *World Population Data Sheet*.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: December 1986

	12 months ending with December					
	Number		Rate			
Item	1986	1985	1986	1985	1984	1983
Live births	3,731,000	3,749,000	15.5	15.7	15.7	15.5
Deaths	2,099,000	2,084,000	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.6
Natural increase	1,632,000	1,665,000	6.8	7.0	7.0	6.9
Marriages	2,400,000	2,425,000	10.0	10.2	10.5	10.5
Divorces	1,159,000	1,187,000	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.0
Infant deaths	38,600	39,500	10.4	10.6	10.7	10.9
Population base (in millions)			241.1	238.3	236.1	233.7

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. *Monthly Vital Statistics Report* (Vol. 35, No. 12) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

Update on U.S. Amnesty

With the U.S.'s massive new amnesty program for illegal aliens now under way, another part of the new Immigration Reform and Control Act – that involving agricultural workers – is rolling on a parallel track.

Starting June 1, and continuing for 18 months (until Nov. 30, 1988), undocumented aliens may apply for temporary residence if they worked at least 90 days in seasonal agriculture between May 1985 and May 1986 (or 90 days per year between May 1983 and May 1986). The application cost – $185 per person, or $420 per family – is the same as for the regular amnesty program.

Clearly, the amnesty provisions for agricultural workers are somewhat more lenient than those for any other undocumented group. This is due to the political realities that were the basis for the new immigration law: namely, the concern of agricultural interests that the law not disrupt their supply of labor from Mexico. As a result, the law also has a provision that should the Departments of Labor and Agriculture find a shortage of agricultural labor, "replenishment" workers could also be admitted to the U.S. starting in 1989 and be granted temporary resident status and eventually citizenship.

For all other illegal aliens, May 5, 1987, is Amnesty Day. On that day, undocumented aliens who can prove that they have resided in the U.S. since Jan. 1, 1982, will be able to apply for temporary residency (see *PT*, April 1987). After May 4, 1988, the window for temporary applications closes. On Dec. 5, 1988, aliens who have gained temporary status will have an 18-month period to apply for permanent status.

Judging by preliminary interest evinced in the amnesty program, the flood of applications could be high.

How the Immigration and Naturalization Service will cope is open to question. While it has 100 amnesty-application offices scattered around the country, that works out to only one office in the Washington, D.C., area – the tenth most populous metro area and one with many illegal aliens. – *A.H.*

TAKE A NUMBER

Canada Conducting Detailed Study: Canada is currently in the process of a three-year study entitled *The Review of Demography and Its Implications for Economic and Social Policy*. The study will conclude with a report to the Cabinet on Mar. 31, 1989, on possible future changes to 2025 in Canada's population size, age structure, and distribution. Of special interest in the study is the prospect of population decline due to low fertility and the impact of immigration on the labor market. The study is a particularly interesting one in that it entails a comprehensive review of the effects of demography on many aspects of society and is somewhat reminiscent of a similar study conducted in the U.S. in the early 1970s by the Commission on Population and the American Future.

Here and There there will be a census in West Germany on May 25 after all, the first since 1970, but officials are worried about a partial boycott. The Green Party in Augsburg, always anticensus on civil rights grounds, called for a national boycott, and as a consequence had their meeting hall lease revoked by an evidently pro census owner Vietnam has proposed a norm of 1 or 2 children per woman with childbearing not to begin before age 23 and stopping after age 35. Couples complying with the program will receive preference on promotion, bonuses, and the chance to move to an urban area high school dropout rates declined in the U.S. from 1973 to 1983, the Census Bureau reports. (This measure is somewhat different from the cumulative dropout rate on PRB's *United States Data Sheet*.) From 1982 to 1983, 5.2 percent of 10th, 11th, and 12th graders left school, down from 6.3 percent in 1972-1973; for black males, the drop was even sharper, from 12 percent to 7 percent. – *C.H.*

ADDENDA

94 years ago On November 9, 1893, the Roosevelts' fifth child, a boy, was born unexpectedly. "Edith is doing well," Theodore wrote [his sister] Bamie. "By the aid of my bicycle I just got the Doctor and Nurse in time. We are very glad and much relieved." Within two hours of his son's birth he had entered him for Groton. The baby was baptized Quentin, in honor of Edith's grandfather, Isaac Quentin Carow. Cabot Lodge* attended the christening, to Theodore's amusement, "with gloomy reluctance." It was "against his principles to sanction anything so anti-malthusian as [an additional] child."

*Sen. Henry Cabot Lodge (R-Mass.), close friend of the Roosevelts.

The National Portrait Gallery, The Smithsonian Institution

(Quoted in Silvia Jukes Morris's *Edith Kermit Roosevelt: Portrait of a First Lady*. New York: Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, 1980.)

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 777 14th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

CONTEMPORARY MARRIAGE, edited by Kingsley Davis in association with Amyra Grossbard-Shechtman. New York: The Russell Sage Foundation, 1986. $29.95. 432 pages. ISBN 0-87154-221-8.

Contemporary Marriage presents a cross-disciplinary, cross-cultural examination of the unprecedented changes that have been occurring in the institution of marriage in industrialized countries. Most of its 15 papers were prepared for a seminar on this theme at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford during the 1980-1981 academic year. Editor Kingsley Davis's introduction provides readers with a guide through the variety of perspectives and methodological approaches presented, including demography, economics, sociology, anthropology, history, and law. His paper on "The Future of Marriage" presents comparative international data on marriage trends.

Data on the U.S. are found in Thomas J. Espenshade's paper, "The Recent Decline of Marriage in America: Blacks and Whites in Comparative Perspective," and "Cohabitation in the 1980s: Recent Changes in the United States," by Graham B. Spanier. Cross-cultural perspectives appear in papers on France, China, Israel, Japan, Southern Africa, and U.S. Mormons. Psychological aspects of changing marriage patterns are addressed in three papers, and institutional factors are examined in several, including two on the transformation of laws on marriage and divorce. While readers have to contend with considerable methodological variation, from essay-type discussions to multiple-decrement life tables and multiple-classification analysis of survey data, the editors' efforts to revise and reshape papers for the volume have given it a coherence that makes it interesting and informative reading for specialists as well as nonspecialists.

– Thomas W. Merrick

LIMITING POPULATION GROWTH AND THE FORD FOUNDATION CONTRIBUTION, by John Caldwell and Pat Caldwell. London and Dover, N.H.: Frances Pinter, 1986 (dist. by Longwood Publishing Group, Wolfeboro, N.H.) 194 pages. $27.00. ISBN 0-86187-576-1.

Shortly after World War II, Frank Notestein and other leading U.S. demographers warned of an impending Third World population explosion and called for "preparation" of experts who could influence adoption of action programs to reduce fertility. This is the story of the Ford Foundation response to that call, written by a well-known Australian demographic team whose quarter-century of research throughout the developing world well equips them to gauge the results.

From 1960 to the early 1980s, the Ford Foundation's Population Program, guided by the "one-man success story" of Oscar Harkavy, invested $45 million of a total $270 million spent on population activities in development of Third World-oriented graduate training and research in demography and family planning. (The first Ford population grant was in 1952 to PRB to support publication of the *Population Bulletin* for three years.) The Caldwells credit individuals trained or connected "surprisingly frequently" with these programs with key roles in shaping Third World population policy, especially in Asia and also in the United States. Ford funds also primed the pump for "massive" funding in this area from U.S. Government and other sources, though this support has now dwindled and Ford funding of university population programs and the Population Council had ended by 1984.

The Caldwells warn that Asia's fertility control successes (chiefly China, India, and Indonesia) are not being repeated in "the arc stretching from Botswana to Burma." Guidance on what might work is needed from "vastly more" small-scale studies, supported by flexible, innovative funding like that of the Ford Foundation.

– Jean van der Tak

WOMEN IN THE AMERICAN ECONOMY, by Cynthia M. Taeuber and Victor Valdisera. Current Population Reports Special Studies, Series P-23, No. 146. Washington, D.C.: Bureau of the Census, November 1986. 45 pages. $2.75.

Although it is not a new finding that women remain in a secdary economic status despite unprecedented change since the early 1970s, this book is the first Census Bureau publication to give such major treatment of the subject.

The text considers the economic consequences of changes in social and demogaphic trends, i.e., living arrangements, fertility, and marriage, which in turn are differentiated by age, race, and ethnicity. The appendix of references and sources provides an excellent overview of government documents and literature pertaining to the subject.

This publication will be widely available through federal depository libraries and undoubtedly in comprehensive women's collections as well. However, those with an interest in the topic should probably obtain a personal copy, as *Women in the American Economy* will surely become an essential citation in future studies.

– Denise Molajo

SPOTLIGHT

BERMUDA

Population (1986 est.): 58,000
Land area: 21 sq. miles
Births per 1,000 pop.: 14.6
Deaths per 1,000 pop.: 7.3
Rate of natural increase: 0.7 percent
Infant mortality rate: 13.9 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
GNP per capita: $20,100
Literacy: 98 percent
Capital: Hamilton

by Richard Weil

Awash in the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, the Bermuda Islands lie 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. Composed of wind-deposited limestone on top of a sunken volcano, the group has 138 islands, the largest seven of which are connected to form a "mainland" 22 miles long.

A British dependency, Bermuda lacks natural resources. Its limestone is useful for building houses, but the underlying soil contains neither fuel nor ores. Despite this, inhabitants of Bermuda today enjoy one of the highest living standards in the world because they have employed their one great resource: the islands' location.

First sighted around 1503 by Spanish navigator Juan Bermudez, the islands were not settled until 1609 when a British ship en route to Virginia was wrecked on a nearby reef. Over time a society of small planters developed, but farmland was limited and today less than 700 acres are considered arable. The nearby sea lanes became paths to survival and made Bermuda an important North American trade link. Black slaves and Indians were imported and by 1774 the population of 10,000 was just half-white. Today the population is about 60 percent black.

During the American Revolution gunpowder was sent to the rebellious colonists in trade for food, while the Civil War saw the islands used by blockade runners, and Prohibition made them a haven for alcohol smugglers.

During the Napoleonic Wars, Britain began to build massive docks and fortifications for a naval base designed to make Bermuda a "Gibraltar of the West." Later in the 19th century, the islands became a natural wintering spot for New Yorkers; other settlers arrived, agriculture briefly flourished and eventually a tourist trade began.

World War II radically changed Bermuda. In 1941, the U.S. received a 99-year lease on 5 percent of the territory, building docks and an airfield. Now the great British base is a freeport and museum, while the U.S. (and Canadian) bases are important antisubmarine defenses. But the naval air station, complete with U.S. customs and immigration facilities, is also a civilian field, and in the postwar years has helped the tourist trade boom. In 1984, 529,000 visitors came to the islands: 79 percent by air; and 88 percent of the visitors came from the U.S. The economy is diversified. Banks and international companies employ 6,000 people, as many as work in the hotels and restaurants.

Bermuda's major problem is space. Strict zoning laws have controlled building, but with a population density of over 3,100 per square mile much of the country resembles an extended village. Crowding is worsened by the 42,000 motor vehicles (half of them scooters) allowed on the islands since 1946. To address the problem of overcrowding, Bermuda has been engaged in a family planning program since the 1940s. As a result, between 1960 and 1980 the crude birth rate was halved and rapid population growth was checked (during the 1960s population grew by 23 percent, but in the 1970s by only 3 percent).

As Bermuda moves toward full independence, its outlook seems optimistic. With strong trade links to its neighbors and a flourishing economy, the islands will probably remain politically and socially stable. Bermuda shows how a small state with limited resources can develop its geographic advantages to provide a high standard of living for all.

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Richard Weil